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THE DANISH
NATIONAL MUSEUM
GENERAL GUIDE

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THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

Frederiksholms Kanal 12 and Ny Vestergade 10 . Copenhagen K.

Trams: 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 19 . Tlf. C. 6829

Times of admission:

Summer Season (16th June-15th September)							Winter Season (16th September-15th June)						
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
<i>The Danish Collections:</i>													
Antiquity	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16	13-17	11-15		11-15	11-15	11-15	11-15
The Middle Ages and until 1750.....	10-16	13-16	10-16	13-16	10-16	13-16	13-17		13-15		13-15	13-15	13-15
The period after 1750 and Peasant culture	10-16	13-16	10-16	13-16	10-16	13-16	13-17		13-15		13-15	13-15	13-15
<i>The Classical Collection:</i>													
Egypt, Greece and the Roman Empire	10-16	10-16	13-16	10-16	13-16	10-16	13-17	13-15		13-15		13-15	13-15
<i>The Collection of Coins and Medals</i>													
	10-16	13-16	10-16	13-16	10-16	13-16	13-17		13-15		13-15	13-15	13-15
<i>The Ethnographical Collections:</i>													
Arctic Peoples and American Indians	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16	13-17	11-15		11-15	11-15	11-15	11-15
Primitive Tribes of the Tropics	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16	13-17	11-15		11-15	11-15	11-15	11-15
High Civilizations of Asia ...	10-16	13-16	13-16	10-16	13-16	10-16	13-17		13-15		13-15	13-15	13-15

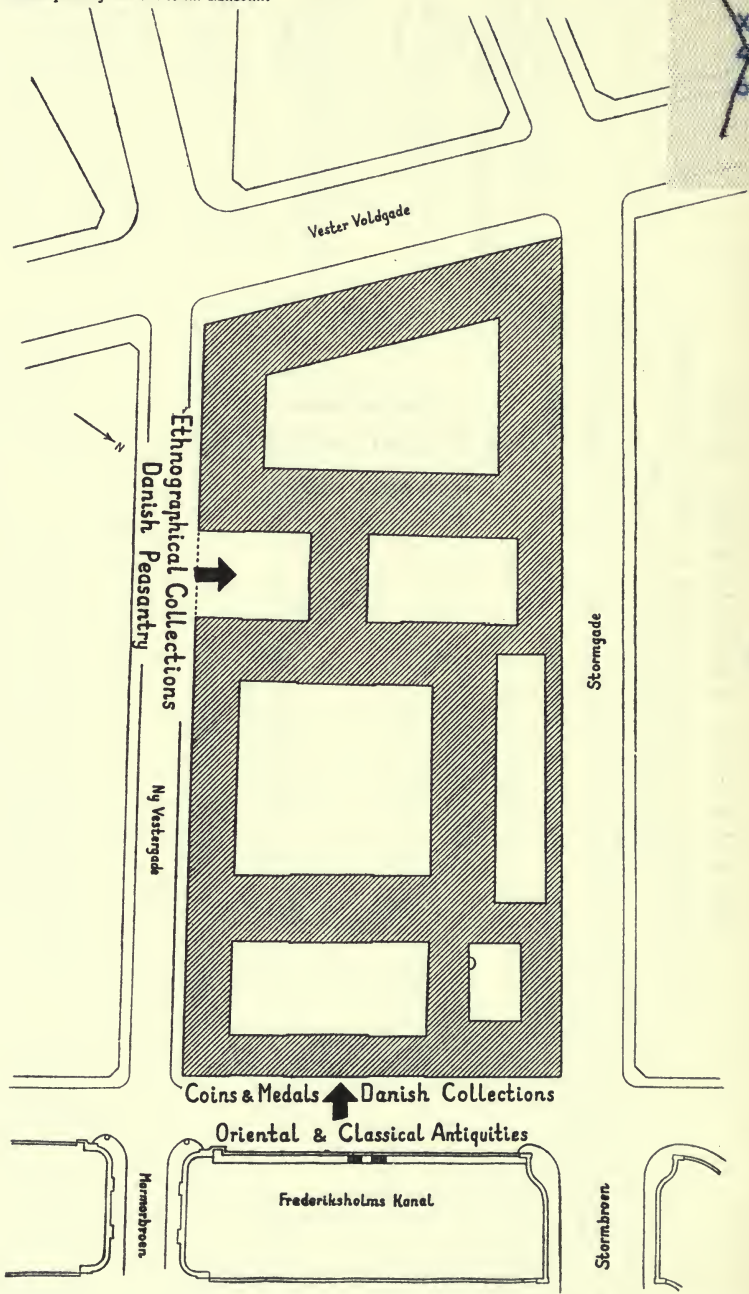
Closed on the 24th, 25th and 31st December, and White Sunday and 5th June.

Free admission throughout the year except for weekdays during the summer season 10 a. m. until 1 p. m. (25 øre, children free)

THE DANISH
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Groundplan of the National Museum

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THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

How to get to the National Museum:

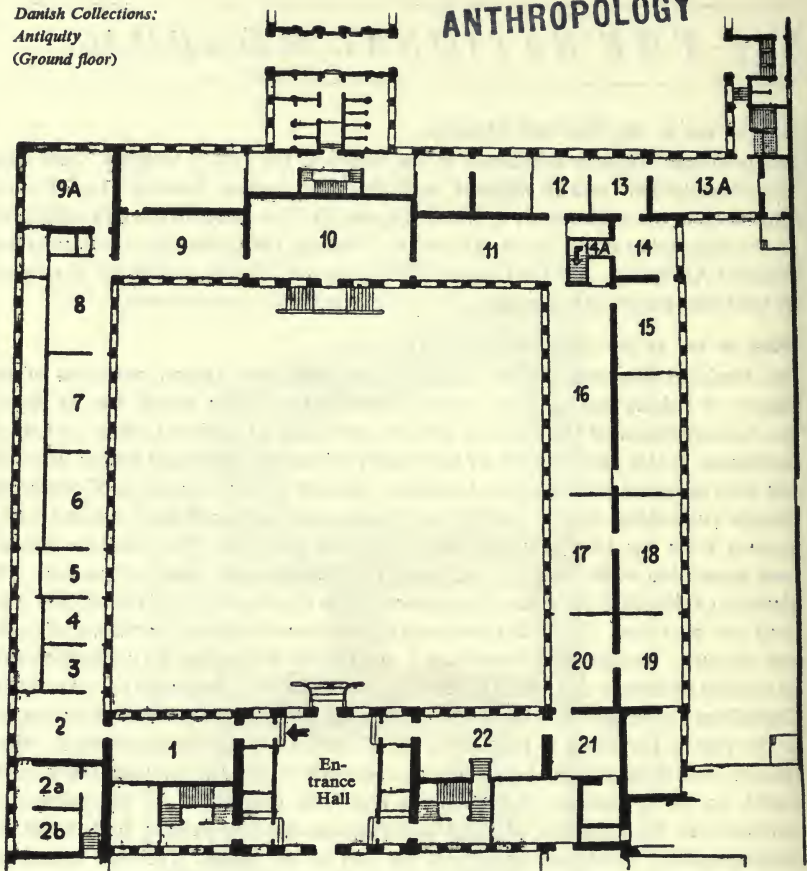
The National Museum is situated in the centre of the city, 5 minutes' walk from "Raadhuspladsen" and 10 minutes' walk from the Central Station. The following trams stop at the museum: 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 19. The museum has two entrances: *12 Frederiksholms Kanal* for the Danish Collections, the Collection of Oriental and Classical Antiquities, and the Collection of Coins and Medals, and *10 Ny Vestergade* for the Ethnographical Collections, Danish Peasantry and lecture room.

What to see in the National Museum:

The National Museum, which is one of the oldest and largest museums of the history of culture not only in Denmark but in the whole world, has as object: the demonstration of the cultural level of humanity at different times and in all continents. It is a picture-book of the history of culture illustrated by the manifold and heterogeneous productions of culture. The core of the museum is of course the Danish collections. In the prehistoric department one can follow cultural development from the time after the Glacial Period, when the first primitive hunters took possession of the country, and until Christianity took root in Denmark. The historical collections show the development from the beginning of the Middle Ages until our own time. The collections from recent times comprise the culture of towns and manors, - Danish peasant culture, - and special collections. In connection with the peasant collection an Open Air Museum is situated near Sorgenfri Station outside Copenhagen with old farm houses from different parts of the country. Relationship to the rest of the world is formed by the Collection of Coins and Medals, which besides Danish specimens also contains coins and medals from other parts of the world. In the Collection of Antiquities one finds testimonies of the cultures of Antiquity in the countries of the Mediterranean and the Middle East, while the Ethnographical Collection comprises the rest of the world. This last collection, which is the biggest in the museum, encompasses the primeval forests of the tropics as well as the arctic ice fields, the most primitive as well as the most developed cultures, thus completing the picture of human culture. This is the objective of the National Museum.

How the Collections of the National Museum were founded:

The collections of the National Museum are divided into eight independent departments under a common director. A part of the most precious objects date from Frederik III's "Cabinet of Curiosities" c. 1650, but the real activity of the Museum did not begin till 1807, when Frederik Münter and Rasmus Nyerup caused the Royal Commission for the Preservation of Antiquities to be established. It was, however, the ingenious C. J. Thomsen, † 1865, who was of the greatest importance with regard to the whole development of the museum. In 1818-20, he was the first to arrange a prehistoric collection of the three periods: The Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages. In 1841 he opened the first general ethnographical museum in the world, and in 1851 he founded the Collection of Antiquities. Furthermore he was director of the Collection of Coins and Medals, etc. In recent times Bernhard Olsen has done work of considerable importance by establishing the Danish Folk-Museum (1881) which comprises the period from 1700 to the present days, and the Open Air Museum at Sorgenfri (1901).



Antiquity

1: 750

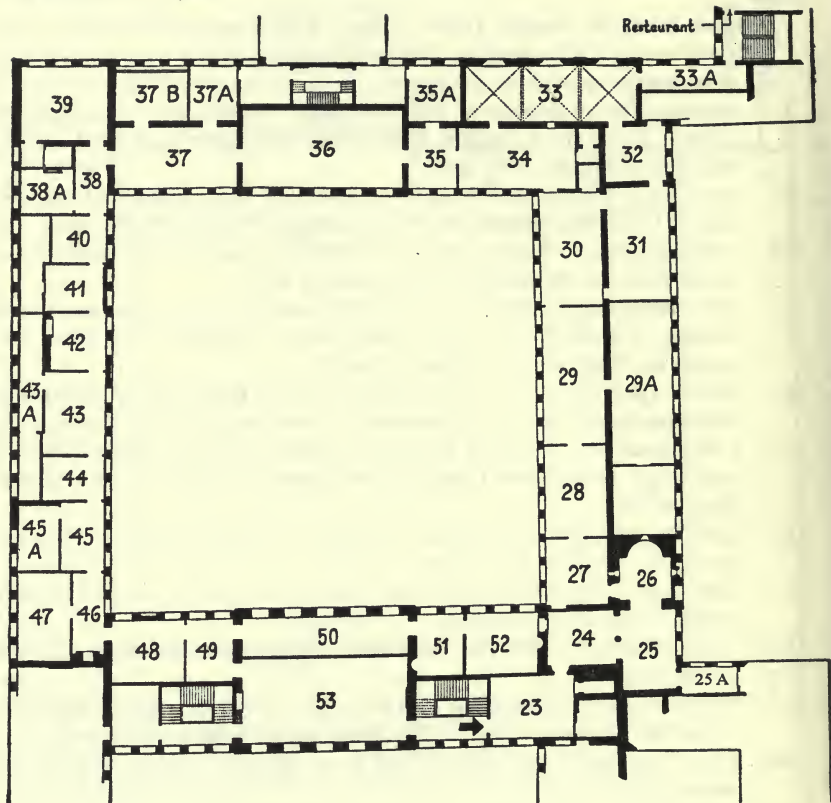
The Garden: Four types of graves from the Stone Age, some originals (passage grave, cist), some replicas (dolmen, single grave). Rock-carvings. In the centre a replica of the great Jelling rune stone.

Room:

1. Marrow-split doe bones, Hollerup - interglacial period. Paleolithic Period, Reindeer Period - Maglemose Culture. (10.000-5000 B. C.) Denmark's earliest settlement, Bromme. Large settlement finds from the Maglemose Period. The aurochs from Vig. * Ornamented bone objects. Amber.
2. Mesolithic Period. Ertebølle Culture (5000-2700 B. C.) Settlement finds from kitchen middens. Section of shellheap from Ertebølle. Skeletons.
- 2a-b. Comparative Collections of European Antiquities.
3. Stone Age technique. Skulls with marks of trepanning.
4. Neolithic Period. Dolmen Period (2700-2300 B. C.) Types and grave finds. Finds from dolmens and earth graves.
5. Neolithic Period. Dolmen Period. Settlement finds and votive offerings. Pottery from bogs. * Great amber finds.
6. Neolithic Period. Passage Grave Period (2300-1800 B. C.) Types and grave

Room:

- finds from the Passage Grave Culture. Rich Passage Grave finds. Fine earthenware: * Skarpsalling. Objects of copper found in a clay vessel. Irish ornaments of gold.
7. Neolithic Period. Settlement finds and votive offerings from Passage Grave Culture. Single Grave Culture. Flint planks from Strøby Ladeplads. Largest flint axes and finest battle axes.
 8. Neolithic period. Dagger Period (1800–1500 B. C.) Axes of amber from Hørdum. * Finest flint daggers, lance heads and arrow points. Flint sword.
 - 9A. "Culture picture" room. Stone and Bronze Age. Large mound model, loom model from the Bronze Age, bronze-casting. Boats.
 9. Early Bronze Age (1500–900 B. C.) Types and votive finds. Earliest Danish bronzes. Scimitars. * The Sun chariot from Trundholm. Belt plate from Langstrup. Rock carvings. Objects of gold.
 10. Bronze Age grave finds. * The Oak coffins: Borum Eshøj, Egtved, Skrydstrup. Well preserved garments. Folding chair and other objects from the oak coffins.
 11. Late Bronze Age. (900–500 B. C.) votive finds. * The lurs. Bronze helmets from Viksø. Gold vessels. Large find with female figure from Faardal. Shields. Boats of gold.
 12. Late Bronze Age, votive finds. Sacrificial well from Budsene. Women's garments. Sword from Løvelbro.
 13. Late Bronze Age, objects connected with bronze casting. Settlement finds. Types. House urns. Face-urns.
 - 13A. "Culture picture" room. Iron Age. Models of Early Iron Age house, smelting or iron, ships.
 14. Early Iron Age, Celtic Period. (500 B. C.–0.). Finds from cemetery near Årre. Votive find. Wooden dishes. * The Silver cauldron from Gundestrup.
 - 14A. Early Iron Age, Celtic Period. Boat from Hjortspringkobbøl with shields, weapons etc.
 15. Early Iron Age. Settlement finds (500 B. C.–400 A. D.): Grain-jar, clay hearth, loom weights. Ploughs.
 16. Early Iron Age, Early Roman Period (0–200 A. D.). Grave finds. Pottery graves from Jutland. Roman import. * Silver cups from Hoby.* The carriage from Dejbjerg. Rich woman's grave from Juellinge.
 17. Early Iron Age. Late Roman Period (200–400 A. D.). Large bog finds. Enemy spoils sacrificed to the war god. Earliest runic inscriptions. Model of a warrior.
 18. Early Iron Age, Late Roman Period. Rich grave finds from Sealand with Roman import. Roman painted glass vessels.* Woman's grave from Himlingøje. Grave finds from Funen and Jutland.
 19. Germanic Iron Age (400–800 A. D.). Grave finds. * Gold finds. Idol. Models of gold horns.
 20. Viking Period (800–1000 A. D.). Grave finds. Collar-harnesses. Silver finds: Terslev.
 21. Viking Period, Jelling, grave finds. Trelleborg, large fortification, model and finds. Ladby ship burial. Hedeby.
 22. Rune stones.



1: 750

The Middle Ages, Renaissance, Baroque and Rococo

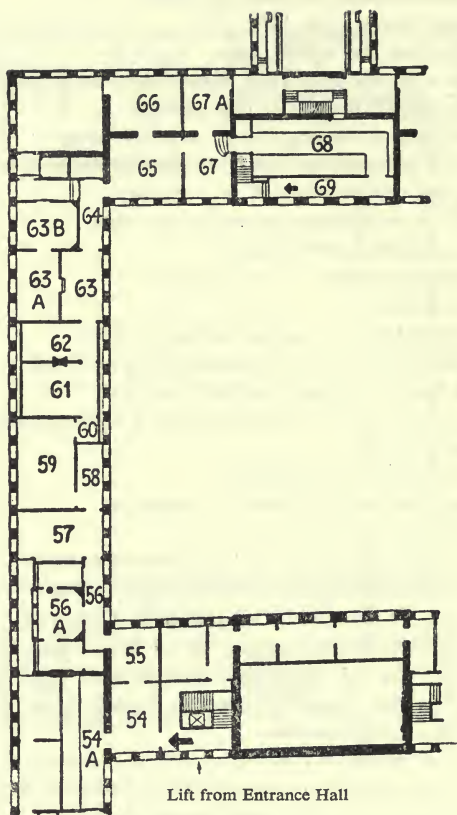
Room:

23. Details of wood and stone from Romanesque churches. Romanesque granite altar.
24. Romanesque tomb-stones, one with runic inscriptions.
25. Ecclesiastical art, 12th and 13th centuries.
- 25A. Mediaeval building material.
26. * Chancel and altar from Romanesque village church, ab. 1150.
27. Goldsmith's work from ab. 1000—1300.
28. Church treasures from ab. 1200—1375.
29. Secular culture of the Middle Ages. * Finds from Norse settlements in Greenland.
- 29A. Finds from the Middle Ages, chiefly from castle sites.
30. Ecclesiastical art from the 15th century.
31. Objects used at the Mediaeval mass.

Room:

32. Altar-pieces and images of saints, ab. 1500.
33. Gothic church interior, ab. 1500.
- 33A. Church bells from the Middle Ages.
34. Late Gothic sculpture after 1500. Saint George and the dragon.
35. Lutheran ecclesiastical objects, 16th century.
36. * Tapestries from Kronborg Castle, state-weapons.
37. Furniture and goldsmith's work from the 16th century.
- 37A. Furniture from western Jutland, 16th century.
- 37B. Living-room of an Aalborg councillor, ab. 1600.
38. Silver-altar, Augsburg work 1620.
- 38A. Foreign applied art from the Renaissance.
39. Renaissance chapel.
40. Wood carvings, 1600-30, painted ceiling ab. 1625.
41. Upper middle-class room with plaster ceiling ab. 1640.
42. Room with four-poster and fireplace after 1650.
43. Silver treasures from the 17th century, many of them hidden during the wars with Sweden 1627-60.
- 43A. Objects excavated in Copenhagen.
44. Exhibits from the Royal Cabinet of Curiosities.
45. Table-service etc. 1660-1730.
- 45A. Middle-class drawing room, ab. 1700, painted walls imitating tapestry.
46. Room with painted wainscot, ab. 1720, Chinese style.
47. Baroque furniture showing Dutch influence. Tapestries.
48. "The Prince's Palace", the rococo part of the museum building, was rebuilt in 1743-44 for prince Frederic (later king Frederic V). The rooms 48-53 still have their original rococo decoration. Furniture ab. 1700-30. Tapestries showing masquerade-sceneries.
49. Painted wall-coverings in Chinese style from manor-house in Jutland.
50. Gallery. Gilt-leather wall-covering ab. 1725. Furniture in baroque and rococo.
51. Rococo drawing-room. Partly with painted furniture.
52. * Rococo drawing-room. Furnished according to contemporary pictures.
53. Banquet-hall of "The Prince's Palace" with contemporary Teniers tapestries.

*Danish Collections:
Town and Manor culture
18th and 19th
centuries (2. floor)*



1: 750

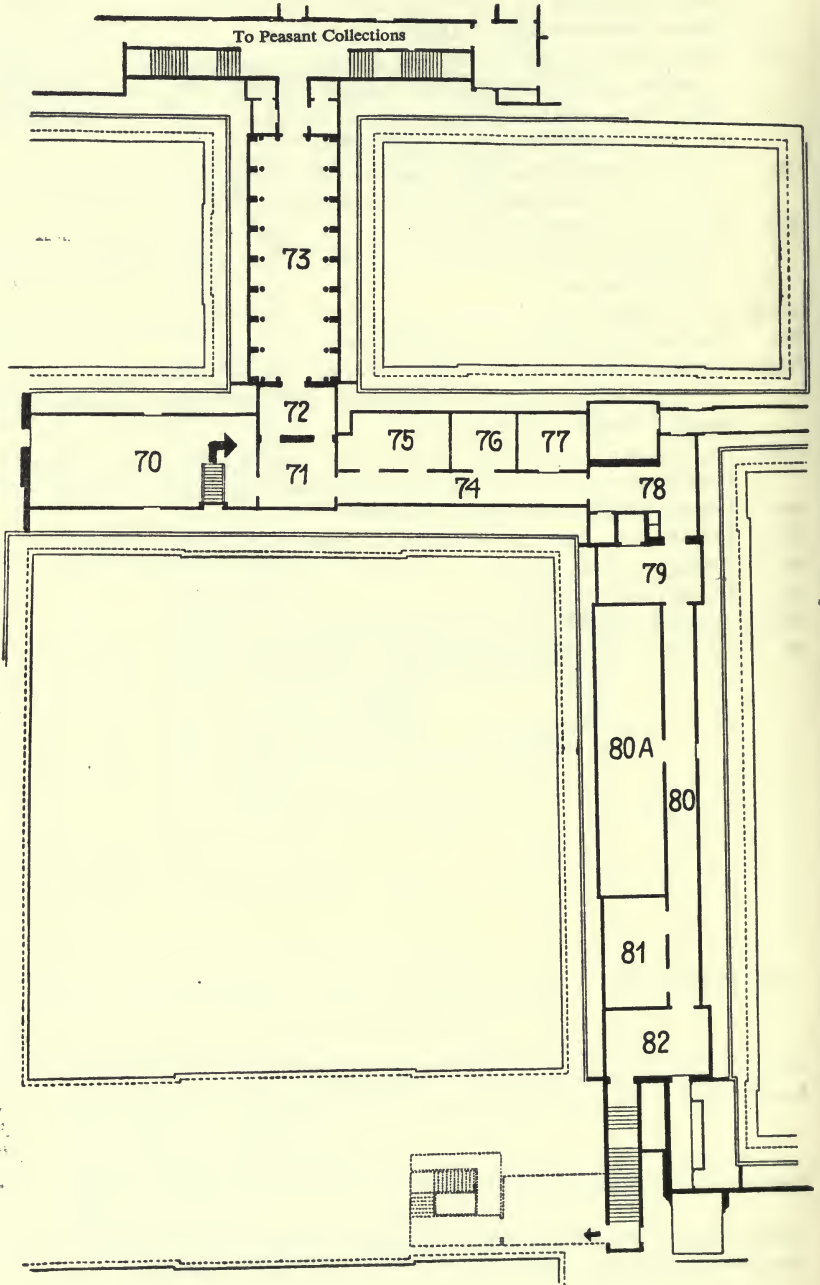
Town and Manor Culture, 18th and 19th centuries

Room:

- 54. Table-service etc. ab. 1725–50. Wall coverings: “dust-paper”.
- 54A. Costumes ab. 1710–90. Noblewoman’s dress of gold brocade from ab. 1710. Bridal costume of yellow brocade from manor-house 1766. Shortwaisted dress of muslin ab. 1790 etc.
- 55. Danish silver ab. 1700–1850.
- 56. Views of Copenhagen, painted 1747–50 by order of Frederic V by the painters Rach and Eegberg.
- 56A. * Rococo-apartment from Copenhagen. Made ab. 1740 by the Royal cabinet-maker Dietrich Schäffer. Typical 18th century Copenhagen apartment: state-

Room:

- room with closets on both sides, alcove behind one of the closets. Rococo chest of drawers signed: Ortmann, Copenhagen.
57. Table-service. Royal Copenhagen porcelain, partly from the oldest factory at Blåtårn, partly from the later factory, founded 1775. * Sedanchair with coat of arms of Danish noble families. Fayence stove from Stockelsdorff 1776 with painted sceneries from the Iliad.
58. Church objects, 18th century. Collection tablets and purses. Altar piece from 1757. Objects from tombs: amulets, coins etc.
59. Furniture etc. from the end of the 18th century. Objects from the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Factory ab. 1775-1810 and Chinese export porcelain from 18th century.
- 60-62. Rooms from a small manor-house, 1780-90. Hall, state-room, sitting-room.
63. Table-service, tobacco etc. ab. 1800-40.
- 63A. Furniture from late 18th century. Part of a flat in Copenhagen. Furniture showing English influence. * Combined toilet-, writing-, and sewing-table, signed J. Pengel, Copenhagen.
- 63B. Neo-classic drawing-room from a row of houses called "the 6 sisters" in Copenhagen. 2 stoves - for the sake of symmetry; one of them made of wood.
64. Objects, furniture etc. about 1790-1830.
65. Furniture etc. from the former Danish West Indies (Virgin Islands).
66. Sitting-room ab. 1820.
67. Sitting-room ab. 1850.
- 67A. Bedroom ab. 1840.
68. Costumes, 19th-20th centuries. Hats 1800-1910.



Special Exhibitions

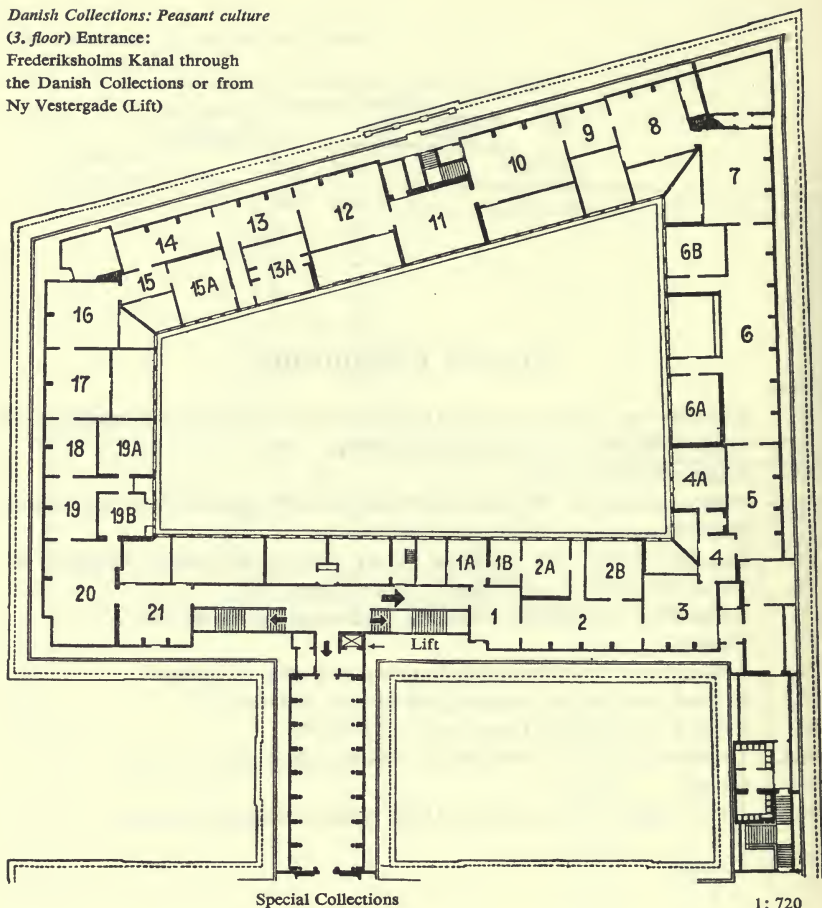
Room:

71. Fisheries and hunting outfit. Dug-out used for fishing and transport till about 1890. Fishing nets, bow-nets, decoys.
72. Alternating exhibitions.
73. Guilds' antiquities. Objects concerning the old ceremonials of the master-workmen's and journeymen's corporations.
74. Passage. Timber from buildings, mainly 17th century. Straw marquetry etc.
75. Turner's workshop established in Copenhagen 1861.
76. Firemaking and lighting. Table for candle-making, lamps, etc.
77. Closed.
78. Antiquities of law. Executioner's sword and other implements.
79. Fayence from the St. Kongensgade factory, founded 1722.
80. Fayence from Danish factories ab. 1750-1830.
- 80A. Textile study room. Embroideries, weavings, knittings, lace, etc.
81. Closed.
82. Toys, 18th and 19th centuries. Doll's houses, rocking-horses etc.

Danish Collections: Peasant culture

(3. floor) Entrance:

Frederiksholms Kanal through
the Danish Collections or from
Ny Vestergade (Lift)



Special Collections

1: 720

Peasant culture

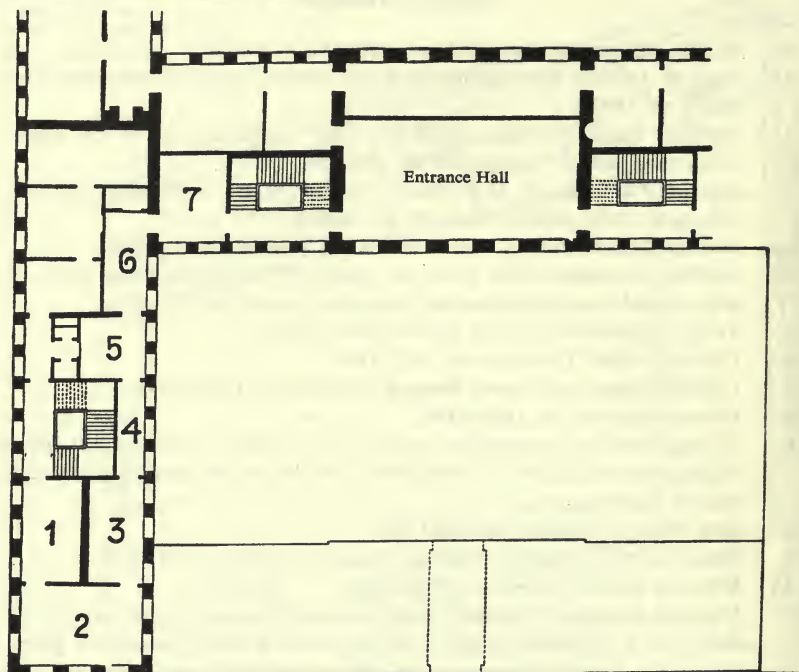
Room:

Staircase in front of entrance: Decorated peasant cabinets.

1. Bornholm. Costumes ab. 1830–60. Furniture ab. 1700–1875. Clock made in Rønne ab. 1745–73.
- 1A. Bornholm. Decorated room ab. 1760, without stove.
- 1B. Bornholm. Oak chest, renaissance. Chairs ab. 1800, etc.
- 2A. Amager. Interior ab. 1760. Most of the peasants of Amager descend from Dutch families who immigrated in the 16th century.
2. Amager. Costumes showing Dutch influence.
- 2B. Amager. Interior from the old “Danish” part of the island 1783.
3. Amager, Furniture ab. 1675–1875.

Room:

4. Baking-implements from different parts of the country.
- 4A. Sealand. Interior with kitchen from the western neighbourhood of Copenhagen ab. 1800.
5. Sealand. Peasant costumes. On the left: * Costumes from the western neighbourhood of Copenhagen ab. 1800-50.
6. Sealand. Furniture, etc. In the background to the left: implements for animal husbandry from different parts of the country.
- 6A. Sealand. Interior from a farm house near Copenhagen ab. 1790.
- 6B. Sealand. Cottage-interior from the region NW of Kalundborg 1860. The table placed along the cross-wall according to middle-age custom.
7. Textile implements from all parts of the country.
8. Lolland-Falster. Furniture ab. 1675-1850.
9. Lolland-Falster and Funen. Peasant costumes ab. 1800-1860.
10. Funen. Furniture ab. 1660-1850.
11. Folk-customs and superstition from all parts of the country. * Caul (amulet of invulnerability) 1576. * Posts with drillholes for fire-making as a remedy against cattle-diseases.
12. East Jutland. Furniture ab. 1625-1850.
13. Jutland north of Esbjerg-Kolding. Peasant costumes ab. 1800-60.
- 13A. Island of Samsø. Interior ab. 1660-1800.
14. Domestic industry. * The black Jute-pots, most common in the Varde district, were, like in prehistoric times, made by women without the use of a potter's wheel. The Jute-pots were exported throughout northern Europe ab. 1750-1850. On the left: spoon-maker's workshop. In the background: straw basketry.
- 15A. Island of Læsø. Interior ab. 1800.
16. North and West Jutland. Furniture 1626-ab. 1875.
17. South Jutland (or Slesvig). Peasant costumes ab. 1800-1875.
18. South Jutland, eastern part. Furniture 1593-ab. 1875.
19. South Jutland, western part. Furniture 1563-ab. 1875.
- 19A. Closed.
- 19B. Holstein. * Interior from Urendorf ab. 1775.
20. Iceland. Peasant costumes. Furniture ab. 1550-1850.
21. Færø Islands. Furniture. Costumes. Fishing tackle etc. ab. 1700-1900.



1: 500

Collections of Coins and Medals

Room:

1. Oriental coins, divided into four main groups, Arabian, Indian, Chinese, and Japanese, comprising primitive natural money and pieces of metal for exchange as well as real coins. Note especially show-case 2: Arabian silver coins from the 8th–10th centuries, found at Terslev near Sorø in 1911, show-case 3: Gold coins from Persia (Persian war indemnity, presented to Frederic VI by Russia), Turkey, and India (a series with the Zodiac) as also the two show-cases in the windows with Chinese coins from the Klubien collection, a gift from 1930, and Japanese coins from the Bramsen collection, a gift from 1884. Room 1. is temporarily closed.
2. Greek coins. Show-cases 10–12: Coins from the Greek city-states in their time of greatness: 6th–4th centuries B. C. Note from the early age gold coins from King Croesus of Lydia (561–546) and Darius, the Persian king (522–485), from the 5th–4th centuries, the coins from Athens as the centre of Greek trade and the Sicilian stampings which show the artistic culmination of the art of die-engraving. (Notice in show-case 11 bottom row, the big decadrachm by Kimon from Syracuse about B. C. 412). Show-cases 13–16: Coins from the time of Alexander the Great (336–323) and the kings in the different parts of his realm until the 1st century B. C. Note the introduction of the portrait of the ruler (see e. g. the coins from the Ptolemaic kings of Egypt in show-case 14). Show-case 17: Coins from Greek cities from the time of the

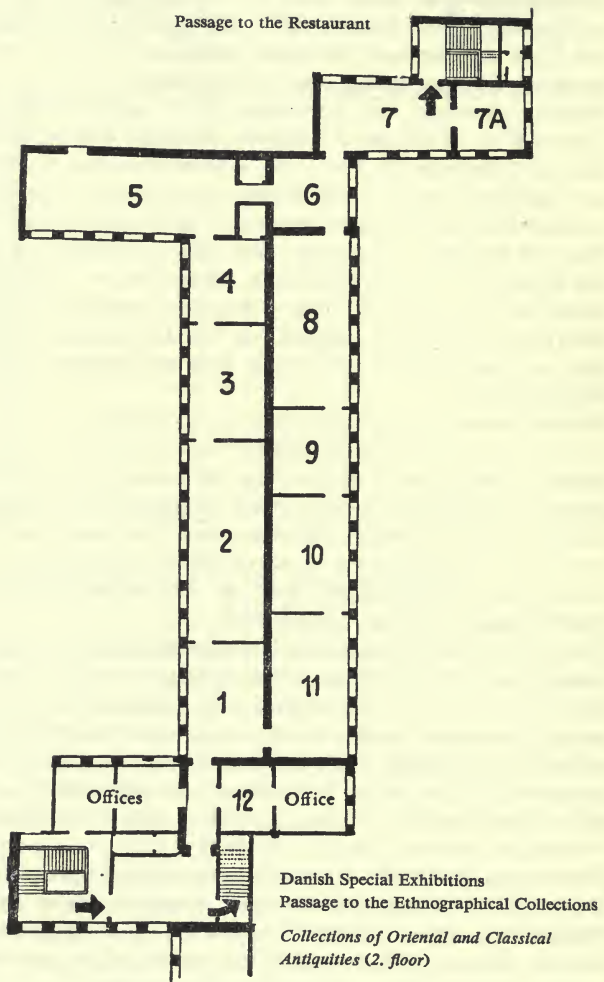
Room:

Roman emperors, 1st–3rd centuries A. D. with types belonging to mythology and history of art. Show-case 18: Oriental coins deriving from the Greek ones (among others from the Sassanides in Persia). Show-cases 19–20: imitations of Greek coins, struck by Celtic tribes in Central Europe, Gaul, and Britain, 3rd–1st centuries B. C. Show-case 21: The coins mentioned in the Bible together with Germanic imitations of coins from the Roman emperors, the latter mainly from Danish hoards.

3. Window show-case and show-cases 22–28: Roman coins from the 3rd century B. C. till the end of Antiquity, especially noteworthy because of the emperors' portraits. (Notice in the window show-case the big copper-ingot (aes signatum); having on the obverse a pig, on the reverse an elephant, it is a memorial of the Roman victory over King Pyrrhus). Many of the gold coins from the 3rd–4th centuries have been found in Danish soil, particularly in the islands of Funen and Bornholm. Show-case 29: Roman "medaillons", struck for the emperors in order to be used as presents. Two gold medaillons deserve to be specially mentioned, one from Constantius II, found at Kværndrup in Funen in 1893, and another from the Emperor Valens, found near Aarhus in 1943.

Window show-case with gold coins from the Byzantine emperors in the years 395–1448. Many of them derive from Danish hoards.

4. Swedish "plåtmynter" from the 17th–18th centuries. Note the heavy copper-plates for 8 dollars from 1660 and 1662, weighing 14½ and 12 kilos respectively. Danish notes from 1695 till the present time. The notes from 1695 with many wax-seals were destined for Northern Norway. Palmstruch's bank in Stockholm issued the first European notes; see the exhibited notes for 100 and 1000 Daler copper-coin from 1662 and 1663.
5. Window show-case: Coins from Northumberland, East Anglia, and Ireland, mainly struck by Scandinavian Viking rulers, a present from L. E. Bruun 1922. Show-cases 30–32: Swedish coins. Show-cases: 33–35: Norwegian coins. Show-cases 36–41: Danish coins from about 800–1660. Note the oldest dated European coin (1234), show-case 37 No. 28; in the same show-case (Nos. 119–20) Nobles from King Hans 1496, oldest Danish gold coins after Dutch pattern. Show-case 40 Nos. 150–154 "Spectacle-ducats" of Norwegian gold from Christian IV, 1644.
6. Show-cases 42–46: Danish coins from 1660 till the present time. Show-case 47: Danish colonial coins: Tranquebar from about 1620–1845. Danish West Indies 1740–1913. Window show-cases: Foreign coins from the Middle Ages and modern time. Show-case 48: Danish coin hoards and coin weights. Dies for the stamping of coins and medals.
7. Show-cases 49–54: Danish gold medals from 1541 till about 1900. Especially worthy of notice is the extraordinarily big medal (show-case 50 No. 10) of the battle in the bay of Køge 1677 (Christopher Schneider) and Olfert Fischer's medal with brilliants from the battle of Copenhagen (show-case 50 Nr. 29). Show-cases 55–56: Medals from Christian IX, Frederic VIII, and Christian X. Show-case 57: Foreign prize medals bestowed upon Danes. Show-cases 58–61: Foreign medals from the Renaissance (Italy 15th century) till the present time.

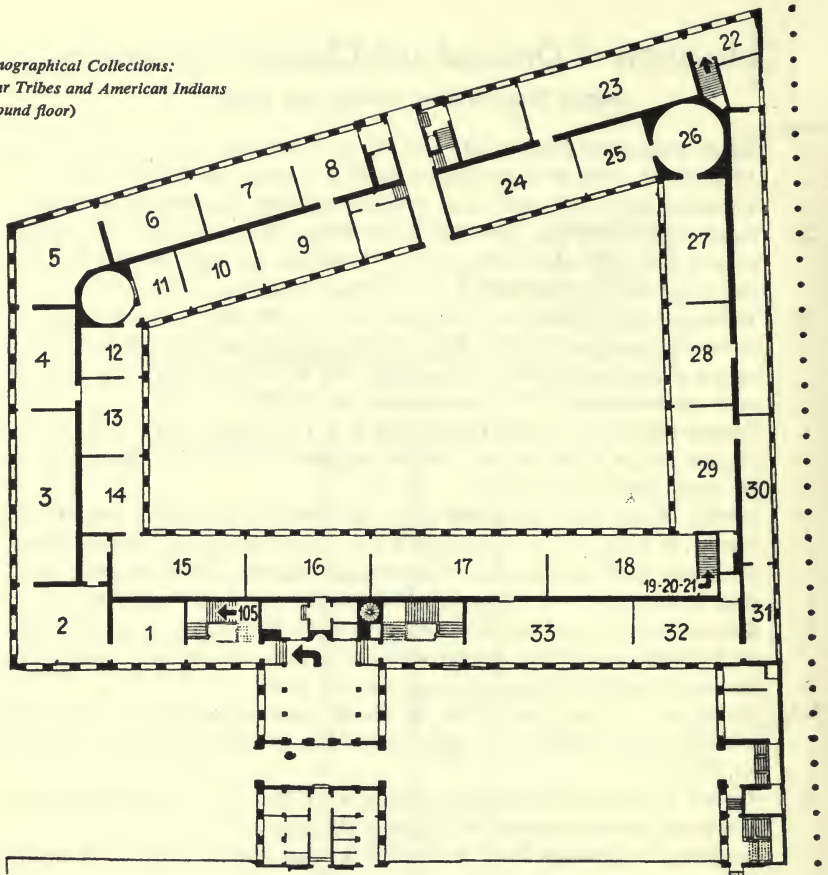


Collections of Oriental and Classical Antiquities

(Egypt, Western Asia, Greece, and Rome).

Room:

1. Egypt, prehistoric periods, Old and Middle Kingdoms (till ab. 1750 B. C.). Mummy, ab. 1900 B. C. Wooden models, i. a. boats, ab. 2200–1750 B. C. * Limestone group, ab. 2600 B. C. Wooden statuette (ab. 2000–1800 B. C.).
2. Egypt, Hyksos period, New Kingdom, Saitic, Graeco-Roman and Coptic periods (ab. 1750 B. C.–650 A. D.). Mummies, ab. 1000 B. C.–300 A. D. Papyrus (“Book of the Dead”), ab. 600 B. C. Textiles, 1st–7th cent. A. D.
3. Western Asia, Cyprus, and Carthage (till ab. 650 A. D.). Finds from the Danish excavations at Shilo 1926–1932. * Assyrian alabaster reliefs from the palace of Asshurnasirpal at Nimrud, ab. 875 B. C. Babylonian clay cylinder with the inscription of Nebuchadnezzar, ab. 575 B. C.
4. Greece, prehistoric periods (till ab. 700 B. C.). Marble idols from the Cyclades, 3rd mill. B. C. Mycenaean bronze weapons, 2nd mill. B. C. Attic geometric vases, 9th–8th cent. B. C.
5. Greece, Rhodes section (finds from the Danish excavations 1902–1914). Greece, archaic period (ab. 700–470 B. C.). * Attic red-figured vases by Oltos, Epiktetos, and the so-called “Copenhagen painter”, 6th–5th cent. B. C. Attic polychrome vase by the so-called “Achilleus painter”, ab. 440 B. C.
6. Greece, classical and hellenistic periods (ab. 470–30 B. C.) (continued, Room 8). * Marble heads from the Parthenon at Athens, ab. 445 B. C. Corinthian bronze mirrors with figure supports, ab. 450 B. C.
- 7-7A. Syria, Hama section (finds from the Danish excavations 1931–1938). In the courtyard next Room 7: * Basalt lion from the Royal Palace at Hama, ab. 825 B. C.
8. Greece, classical and hellenistic periods (ab. 470–30 B. C.) (continued from Room 6). Rhodian marble head, end of 4th cent. B. C. Southern and Eastern Italy, before the Roman Empire (till ab. 30 B. C.). Bronze armour, 4th–3rd cent. B. C.
9. Central and Northern Italy, prehistoric and protohistoric periods (till ab. 600 B. C.). Pottery from Alba Longa, the mother city of Rome, bronze arms and armour, house urn, 9th–8th cent. B. C.
10. Central Italy, period of supremacy and decline of the Etruscans (ab. 600–30 B. C.). Statuettes, candle-holders, cauldron and tripod of bronze, 6th–5th cent. B. C. Toilet box of bronze, 3rd cent. B. C.
11. Roman Empire (ab. 30 B. C.–400 A. D.). Marble portraits of emperors and members of the imperial family, 1st–3rd cent. A. D. Soldiers’ graves, 2nd cent. A. D. Glass vessels, 1st–4th cent. A. D.
12. Graeco-Roman lapidarium (mainly inscriptions and reliefs of interest to students). Temple chronicle from the sanctuary of Athena at Lindos, Rhodes, 99 B. C.



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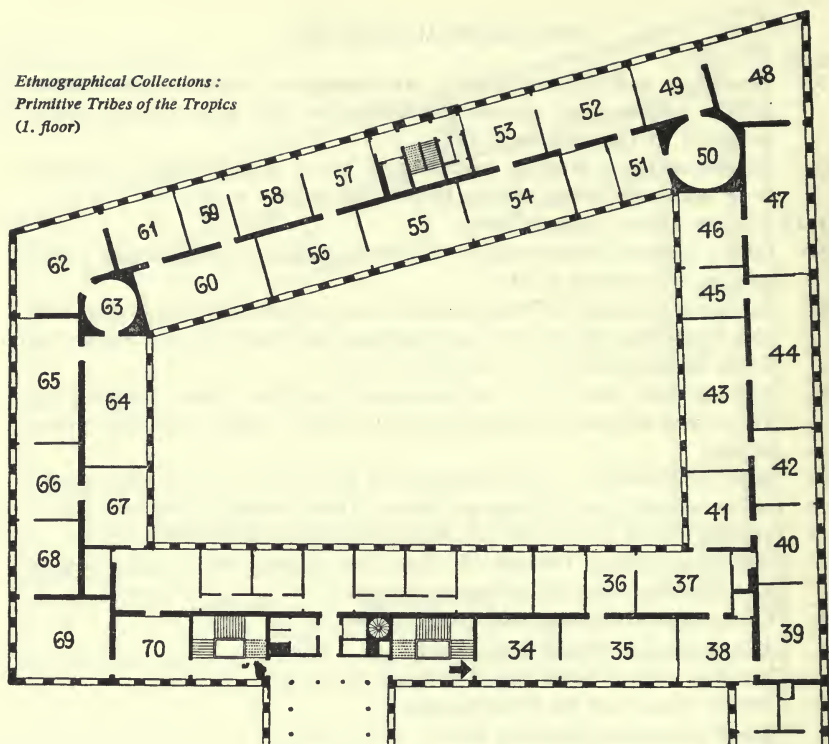
Arctic Peoples and American Indians

Room:

1. Lapps. * Shaman drums from the 18th century, skis from the 17th and early 18th centuries.
2. Samoyed. Birch bark tent; dress and drum of a female shaman.
3. Samoyed and Ostyak. Samoyed wedding sledge with team of four white reindeer.
4. Yakut and Tungus. Shamans. Rare old sword from the Yakut.
5. Tribes of the Amur region: Gold, Gilyak, and Orok. Decorated garments of salmon skin. Birch-bark canoe.
6. Ainu and tribes of northeastern Asia: Koryak, Yukagir, Kamchadal, Chukchi and Asiatic Eskimo. Stone Age finds from the Lena region (4000-1300 B. C.). Prehistoric cultures of the Bering Strait region.
7. Aleut and Eskimo of South Alaska. Specimens from Kodiak collected about 1850. Masks from Nunivak Island. Archaeological specimens from Prince William Sound, the Aleutian Islands, Bristol and Kuskokwim Bays.
8. Eskimo of North Alaska. Trail Creek (4000-0 B. C.). Ipiutaq (ab. 0-500 A. D.) and later prehistoric cultures at Point Hope and Point Barrow.

Room:

9. Mackenzie and Copper Eskimo. Archaeological specimens from Barter Islands and the coast between the Mackenzie delta and Coronation Gulf (mostly 17th–18th century A. D.).
10. Netsilik Eskimo. Amulets and shaman belts. Archaeological specimens from Malerualik, King William Island (14th century A. D.).
- 11–12. Caribou Eskimo. Summer tent.
13. Iglulik Eskimo. Archaeological finds from Naujan in Repulse Bay (Thule culture, 14th century A. D.).
14. Eskimo of Labrador and South Baffin Island. Archaeological finds from Fury and Hecla Strait, Ponds Inlet and Southampton Island (Sarqaq, Dorset and Thule cultures) (2000 B. C. till 1500 A. D.).
15. Polar Eskimo. Dog sledge. Archaeological finds from Thule, Inglefield and Peary Land representing Sarqaq-, Dorset-, Thule-, Inugsuk- and later culture phases.
16. West Greenlanders. * Old paintings and specimens from the 17th century. Archaeological finds of Sarqaq-, Dorset-, Thule-, Inugsuk- and later culture phases (1000 B. C.–1700 A. D.). Norse relics from Eskimo finds.
17. East Greenlanders. Frederik VI Coast and Angmagssalik. Archaeological finds from various parts of East Greenland.
18. Comparative collections from Arctic peoples.
19. Eskimo sledges, kayaks, and umiaks.
20. Fox trap and toy house from Northeast Greenland.
21. Winter house from the Polar Eskimo.
22. Knud Rasmussen Memorial Room.
23. Indians from the Northwest Coast and Northern Plateaux. Tlingit slat armour and * blanket with geometrical design.
24. Indians of the Northern Woodlands and Great Lakes Area. Painted skin costumes from the Naskapi.
25. Indians of the Eastern Woodlands. Prehistoric pottery (1300–1700 A. D.).
26. * North American specimens from the 17th century. Prehistoric pottery (1300–1700 A. D.). Bison robes from the Plains Indians. Paintings of North American Indians by Charles B. King ab. 1825.
27. Indians of the Plains and Great Basin, mainly from the middle of the 19th century.
28. Indians of California and the Southwestern United States. Pottery from prehistoric pueblos and cliff-dwellings, (1000–1300 A. D.).
29. México, Central America and the West Indies. * Mexican mosaic masks. Painted Maya pottery, 1st millennium A. D., Stone sculptures from México and Costa Rica.
30. Spanish-Indian cultures of Latin America.
31. Sculpture casts from the ancient civilizations of America.
32. Cuna Indians. Prehistory of Panamá and Northwestern South America. Objects of gold and silver. Rock carvings from Venezuela.
33. Perú and Diaguita area. Mummy bundle from Perú with feather robe, ab. 1000 A. D., Textiles, feather work, and pottery from 1st millennium B. C. till ab. 1500 A. D.



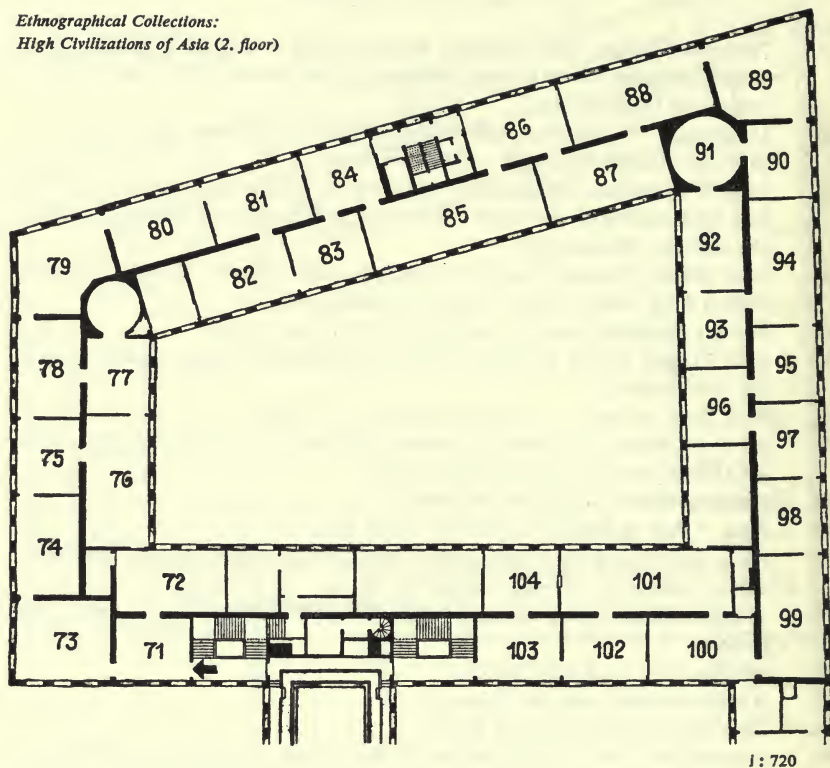
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Primitive Tribes of the Tropics

Room:

34. Indians of the Amazon area. * Specimens from the 17th century and paintings by the Dutch painter A. Eckhout 1640-50.
35. Indians of the Amazon area. * Specimens from the 17th century.
36. Indians of the Amazon area. Head trophies from the Jivaro.
37. Indians of the Gran Chaco and southernmost South America.
38. Australia and stone objects from Tasmania.
39. New Guinea and islands in Torres Strait. Mask of turtle-shell.
40. New Guinea (Maprik region and southwestern New Guinea). Admiralty, Hermit and Anachoret Islands. Masked dancer from Sepik.
41. New Guinea, Sepik River and neighbourhood. Wood carvings.
42. Bismarck Archipelago: New Britain, New Ireland and St. Matthew Islands. Huge dance figure from the Baining.
43. Banks and Torres Islands, Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Loyalty and Fiji Islands. Rare ancestor figures carved from tree-ferns, Fiji.
44. Polynesia. New Zealand, rare jade objects and fish-hook of wood and whalebone. Hawaii, * feather robes, the one with green and yellow feathers very rare. Tahiti, ponchos of bark-cloth. Tuamotu, idol house. Easter Island, Cook, Austral and Marquesas Islands.

- Room:
45. Polynesia. Tonga, Niue, Tokelau, Samoa, Ellice and Rennell Islands. Two stone adzes from Horne Islands among the oldest known Polynesian artefacts (early 17th century).
 46. Micronesia. Wuvulu and Aua, Gilbert Islands, Carolines, Yap, Pelew and Marshall Islands. Outrigger canoe from Yap.
 47. Eastern Indonesia. Philippines. Moluccas (Ceram). Small Sunda Islands, ikat-dyed weavings. Formosa, Southeast and Southwest Islands. Celebes, shields from 18th century.
 48. Sulu Islands. Borneo. Dayak, decorated head trophies, weapons. Bronze objects from Brunei. Great model of Celebes house.
 49. Borneo. Sarawak, porcelain imported from China. Masks.
 50. Bali. Painted temple hangings, carved mythological figures, weapons from the 17th century.
 52. Java. Two orchestras, masks and costumes, "batik".
 53. Java and Mentawai Islands. Javanese furniture and weapons, * krises and gold-inlaid spear head from 17th century.
 54. Sumatra. Batak, Gayo, and Achinese.
 55. Nias. * Part of chief's house from South Nias.
 56. Nias. Kitchen and other parts of the chief's house, chiefs' stools of limestone, coffin, palanquin, ancestor figures.
 57. Malaya. Shadow-play figures, objects of silver. Objects from Sakai and Semang.
 58. Nicobar and Andaman Islands.
 59. African culture types. Madagascar.
 60. South Africa. Bushmen and Bantu.
 61. Ruanda and Urundi. Wanyamwezi, Wanyakyusa, Wasandawi and Wafiome.
 62. Congo. Wood sculpture and a king's throne (possibly 17th century) from Bakuba. Baluba. Fetishes from Southwest Congo. Chairs of Bachioko chiefs. Spears with carved shafts from 17th century. Three paintings by Albert Eckhout 1640-50.
 63. Congo. Bakuba, woven and embroidered rugs and caps from 17th century, masks. * King's statuette from the Bakuba.
 64. Congo. Musical instruments. Cameroons. Southeast Nigeria.
 65. Upper Guinea. Negro man and woman from the Gold Coast painted by Albert Eckhout 1641. Baskets from 17th century. Ashanti, gold weights, swords and stools of chiefs. Bronzes and ivories (17th century) from Benin. Liberia.
 66. Upper Guinea and Sudan. Portuguese Guinea, dance costumes. Sierra Leone, wood sculpture. Mandingo. Senegambia. Karamojong and Turkana.
 67. Sudan. Bambara, wood sculpture. Fulbe. Hausa. Weapons.
 68. Northeast Africa: Nilotics, Somali, Masai, Kikuyu, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda.
 69. North Africa. Atlas region, glazed pottery from Morocco, Berber pottery. Modern Egypt. Sahara.
 70. Tuareg, tent, costumes, furniture, saddles, weapons.



High Civilizations of Asia

Room:

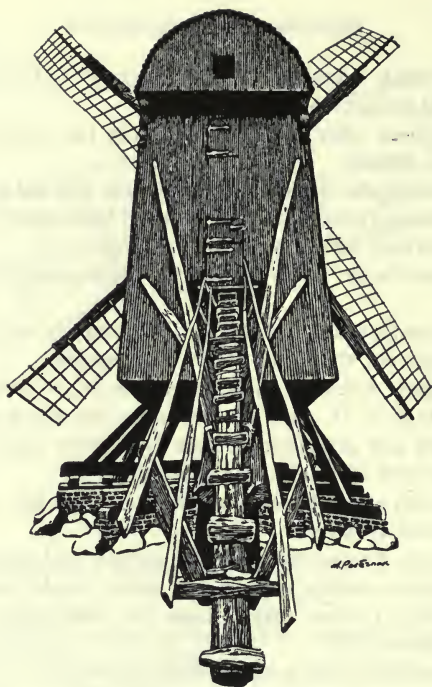
71. Southwestern Asia. Costumes and ornaments from South Arabia, Syria, Palestine, and Iraq. Furniture from towns in Syria and Egypt.
72. Caucasus, Turan and Pamir. Altai-Tatars.
73. The upper classes of the former Turkish empire. * Elaborate weapons and riding-outfit from the 17th and 18th centuries, Tunisian princess-costume from 1817, Turkish military uniforms. Tunisian tiles.
74. The upper classes of Iran. Costumes, weapons, musical instruments, calicos. Islamic ceramics from Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Spain from 10th-15th centuries. Miniature paintings. Bronze aquamanile (ab. 1200).
75. Iran. Nomads of Luristan, tent. Handicrafts from the bazaars. Kurdistan.
76. Tibet and Mongolia. Costumes and personal outfit, silver ornaments, and musical instruments.
77. Mongolia. Tent and furniture, weapons and tools.
78. Lamaism and Shamanism. Shaman's tent from Manchuria.

Room:

79. Lamaism. Priestly costumes for divine service and cultic dances. Temple paintings and images. Nepalese shrine.
80. China. Costumes. Clay figures representing the imperial court and high officials, 18th century.
81. China. Paintings, chattels and tools. Weapons and musical instruments.
82. China. Porcelain, from about 1000 till the 19th century A. D.
- 82A. China. Elaborately carved bedstead. Paintings.
83. China. Lacquer work. Large screen from the beginning of the 17th century. Furniture.
84. China. Bronzes from ab. 1500 B. C. till 19th century A. D. Carvings in ivory, jade, soapstone etc. Cloisonné and painted enamel.
85. China. Religion. Life-size statues of Kuan-yin, of bronze from the Sung period ab. 1100 A. D., and of wood from the Ming period (1368-1644). Grave pottery and grave figures from Late Stone Age (ab. 2000 B. C.) till T'ang period (618-906 A. D.). Sung ceramics.
86. Korea. Wooden statue of the Buddha, 1st millennium A. D. Prehistory of Japan. Japanese costumes.
87. Japan. Armour, * some from the 17th century, and weapons.
88. Japan. Furniture, musical instruments, actors' masks, and toys.
89. Japan. * Lacquer work, mainly from the 17th century. Painted screens. Lacquered sedan-chair.
90. Japan. Porcelain, bronze, ivory, and cloisonné.
91. Japan. Bronze. Buddhistic shrine from the 18th century.
92. Japan. Religion. Fantastic lion figures, 8th-9th century. Figures of buddhistic priests, 17th century. Life size statue of Amida on the lotus throne.
93. Siam. Head dresses of the Royal ballet. Temple figure.
94. Siam. Stone sculptures. Khmer style, 9th-10th century A. D. Sawank'alôk porcelain, 13th-16th century A. D.
95. Burma and French Indo-China. Large stone slab representing the foot print of the Buddha.
96. Primitive tribes of India: Shan, Palaung, Katchin, Naga, Santhal, Bhil, and Toda.
97. Afghanistan. Townspeople and nomads (Hazara, Chahar-Aimaq).
98. India. Costumes, ornaments, and actors outfit. Hookahs.
99. India. Furniture, tools, applied arts. Musical instruments, games and toys. Weapons. Miniature paintings.
100. India. Grave finds from the Iron Age. Gandhâra sculpture. Jainism. Islam.
101. India. Hinduism. * Stone sculptures especially from temples in South India (12th-13th century A. D.). Bronze figures from Tranquebar ab. 1300 A. D.
102. India. Hinduism. Bronze figures, lamps, and other temple outfit.
103. India. Religion of the lower castes: Kâlî-dancer, procession-lion, snakegods.
104. Kannikar. Ceylon: masks for religious dances.

Basement.

105. Farming implements from Asia and Africa. Chinese and Korean water colours representing farm-work.



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